The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

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BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law and Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE.—Up-stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information [illegible] any branch of this Estate, in McKean County. [illegible]
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. [illegible],
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible], Dec. 24, 1871.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO - Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Sartwell Block,
Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA.
O. W. SARTWELL. S. B. SARTWELL.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Olean, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. CALLAR,
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS. O. M. JAMES.
DAVIS & JAMES,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, Near Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
F. E. STONE, Clerk, (also Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,
Union Street, convenient to depot. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SASSE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood.

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The East India Company.

In 1599 a company of London merchants was formed representing a capital of £30,135, which received a charter from Queen Elizabeth, December 31, 1600, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading with the East Indies." Their privileges were to export all goods free of duty for four years, and foreign coin as bullion to the extent of £30,000 per year, £6,000 of the same being received at the mint, with the proviso that they must import within six months of the conclusion of every voyage after the first an amount of specie equal to that before exported. The charter was for fifteen years, and granted the exclusive right of trading to all countries from the Cape of Good Hope, eastward, to the straits of Magellan, excepting those which were possessed by friendly Europeans. In 1613 the shares of the company rose to the value of 203 per cent., while its factories extended to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Banda islands, Celebes, Malacca, Siam, the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, but chiefly to the dominions of the Great Mogul, whose favor the company had finally secured. In 1627 complaints were made of abuses and bad management. During the reign of the Stuarts there was much murmuring against the monopoly, and Charles I., in 1635, gave to Sir William Courten and several private individuals the right to trade in India. In 1657 Cromwell renewed the company's charter, which was confirmed by Charles II. in 1661, with extended privileges. The island of Bombay was granted to the company in 1669, and in 1694 the trade was thrown open to all England. In 1698 a new company received a charter conferring much the same privileges as the old one, and in 1702 the two companies were united under the title of "The United Company of Merchants," trading to the East Indies. In 1732 this charter was renewed, and an extension to 1780 was purchased in 1744 by a loan of £1,000,000 at three per cent. Subsequently the company mastered the whole of Hindostan with few exceptions. The sudden increase of power and territory in India threw everything into confusion, and corruption reigned everywhere. The company was then for a long time in difficulties. Its charter was prolonged to 1814, and subsequently for twenty years longer, a new charter being granted by Parliament in 1833, by which the company ceased to be a trading association, but continued in the government of India until 1854, subject to the authority of the board of control, its property vested in the crown, and its treasure formed in a sinking fund, with its stock subject to purchase by Parliament on certain conditions at any time after 1874. On August 2, 1858, an act was passed vesting all the territories of the company in the crown. The East India Company never had anything to do with Canada. The fur trade was monopolized by the Hudson Bay Company.

Three brothers McNeal married three sisters Perry in Des Arc, Ark., and there was left unmarried another Mr. McNeal and another Miss Perry; but a male cousin having gained Miss Perry's love McNeal summarily killed him. Whether this will secure him the girl remains to be seen.

The population of Paris in 1874 was 1,851,792. On the first of January, 1876, it was only 1,799,250.

Weariness.

Oh, little feet, that such long years
Must wander on through hopes and fears;
Must ache and bleed beneath your load;
I, nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary thinking of your road.

Oh, little hands; that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask;
I, who so much with book and pen
Have toiled among my fellow-men,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

Oh, little hearts; that throb and beat
With such impatient, feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desires;
Mine, that so long has glowed and burned,
With passions into ashes turned,
Now covers and conceals its fires.

Oh, little souls; as pure and white,
As crystalline as rays of light
Direct from Heaven, their source divine;
Refracted through the mist of years,
How red my setting sun appears;
How lurid looks this sun of mine.

—*Henry W. Longfellow.*

LUCULLUS:

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME.

BY J. R. ELSBREE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

CHAPTER III.

"The capitals of the Oriental monarchs far exceeded in beauty and convenience the mass of dark and smoky cabins in which the conquerors of the world were still doomed to burrow. But of all the cities of the East, none equaled Jerusalem in splendor. Herod the Great had adorned it with buildings, the magnificence of which outshone anything that could yet be seen at Rome. His theaters and gymnasiums, his forums and colonnades, were of the costliest materials and the noblest proportions. The precincts of the temple, which he rebuilt upon the holiest of Jewish sites, and enlarged with an outer court of much greater dimensions, might have contained all the fanes of Rome together. For fifty years marble had been piled upon marble in constructing it. It occupied the whole summit of the hill of Moriah, next to Zion, the most prominent quarter of the city, and rising upon enormous substructions from the deep valleys beneath, seemed like one immense citadel, the capital of the Jewish nation.

"On the rival summit, Mount Zion, the highest elevation in Jerusalem, was planted the royal residence, a palace worthy of the name. Surrounded with lofty walls and towers, springing like the temple from the depths of the gorges beneath, containing vast halls and ample corridors, its courts filled with trees and grass plots, with reservoirs, fountains, and running streams, it was a palace, a villa, and a fortress, all in one. Zion and Moriah faced each other across the deep and narrow trench of the Tyropoeon, and the temple and palace were connected by a bridge or causeway, across which the sovereign marched above the heads of his subjects as the sun passes in the heavens from cloud to cloud."

Such is the description that historians give us of Jerusalem at the time of the Christian era.

The morning sun was shining with its first red light on the hills and terraces of Jerusalem, and the streets were almost deserted and silent, as a Roman centurion with a small company of soldiers with slow and steady step approached the door of a stately mansion where a Roman sentinel stood on guard with head erect and form as motionless as a statue.

Before this door the soldiers were halted while the centurion passed the portal and entered the mansion. Ascending a wide stairway he stood for a moment before a door as if in hesitation, then pushed aside the heavy curtain, entered the apartment, and stood in the presence of the Roman tribune, Silanus. The eye of the Roman general fell cold, glittering, and inquiringly upon the veteran soldier who stood silently before him with a bowed head, and with arms folded upon his breast.

"Speak, Julian," said Silanus. "I know thy watch hath been well kept, but why absent from duty when the hour has not arrived when thou shouldst have been relieved from thy charge?"

"Most noble Silanus," replied the centurion, "I stand before thee in shame and humiliation."

"Tell me not thou hast been remiss in thy duty, false to thy trust."

"No; but that which was placed under my watch and guard hath been taken from me, and I still live."

"Taken from thee! how taken?"

"I remembered the charge thou gavest me, and kept strict watch through the night; but as the gray dawn approached, suddenly a bright light, brighter and more dazzling than noonday, shone around us, and from its midst a most noble and gracious being approached the door of the sepulcher and rolled the massive stone from its entrance, and He who was crucified and buried there walked out and stood a moment in the brilliant light; stood and smiled upon us, and was gone."

"Julian, they will say thou hast slept upon thy watch and dreamed this thing."

"Dost thou believe I could have done thus?"

"No; thou hast served with me from thy youth up to the present day; we were youths together, and age hath set its mark on both of us. No; I knew thou wouldst have sooner died than have betrayed thy trust, than have failed in thy duty; and when Pilate requested me to assign some officer for the watch, whom I could trust, thou wert assigned to the charge."

"I thank thee, most noble Silanus, for thy kind words," replied Julian, with a sigh of despondency." and yet my watch hath failed and I still live."

"Grieve not, but return to thy quarters with the companions of thy watch and charge them to be silent as to what they have seen."

While they were yet talking Lucullus had entered the apartment and approached them. As Julian retired, Silanus turned to him and said: "Thou hast heard the report, Lucullus, what sayest thou to it?"

"Julian hath told the truth."

"And yet men will say he hath slept upon his watch."

"Doubtless, for men measure others by themselves."

"And thou believest in the report he hath made?"

"I know it is true."

"How?"

"Hear me, Silanus. Thou hast known that since the day in which I first heard the words of truth and love fall from the lips of Him they have so basely put to death that I have followed and listened again and again. Listened until I have almost come to believe in the divinity of the speaker, and the grand, the divine philosophies He taught. I saw Him on Mount Calvary and felt He had died like a god, and yet I doubted. I heard the charge given to Julian, and by a bribe induced one of the soldiers of his guard to allow me to take his place on the watch in disguise. Sleep has not visited my eyelids from that hour to the present one. I saw the angel approach the sepulcher and with one hand roll back the massive stone from its door, and He that was dead, He that I had received in my own arms as He was taken down from the cross, and laid in the sepulcher, walked out living, turned and smiled upon me, and in that smile I saw that He knew me. At that moment my last doubt vanished. Henceforth I follow the new faith He hath taught me. Henceforth, Silanus, I am a Christian."

"Lucullus, I am astonished at what you tell me."

"Believe."

"And forsake the gods to whom I have sacrificed from my youth?"

"Jehovah is the only true God."

"I must think of it; thou wert ever sanguine and excitable in thy very youth, Lucullus."

"Alas! and must the temper of my youth stand between thee and the light of a true religion? If so, then indeed hath the sins of my youth found me out."

"Nay, nay, speak not so sadly, for I, too, have seen Him they have so unjustly slain, and listened to the wondrous and noble doctrines He taught."

"And believest them?"

"I said not so; my first duties hath been due to Cesar. Then the gods hath received my devotions. And yet they have not sufficed; my soul hath asked for more than they could give."

"Be a Christian and all things shall be added to thee."

"I will wait longer."

"Alas! thy faith in the gods cannot be greater than mine was; but now it is cast from me forever. The wealth still left me by the base myrmidons of Tiberius Cesar shall be given to the poor, and barefooted will I return to Rome, preaching Christ and the sublime doctrines He hath taught me."

"It is well; we will meet in Rome."

"Dost thou return at last?"

"Thou knowest that when my friend Germanicus was made imperater and assigned to the command of the provinces of the East I was recalled from my proconsulate, and Culeus Piso was appointed in my place. But the death of Germanicus, the arrest and death of Piso, followed in such quick succession that I was forced to remain to avert the confusion which followed those sad events. At my earnest request Cesar hath at last recalled me, and in three days the tenth legion will be on its march for Rome."

"It is well. We will meet in Rome, and may the God of the Christian be with thee and guard thee on the way."

"Wilt thou not return with me?"

"No; the work of Christ is before me. I go in search of his disciples to tell them what I have seen, and to go whither the spirit of God may direct."

"Be it so, then. Farewell till we meet again."

"We shall meet again."

CHAPTER IV.

It was an evening in summer in that fair land where the skies are ever blue, and the winds are laden with the perfume of flowers. The early twilight was fading into deeper night, and the stars came out one by one until the blue skies were filled with their brilliant light. Far off, where sea and sky were blended together, the full moon came up from its watery bed, and poured a flood of silvery light along the calm bosom of the moaning sea, where the bright stars were mirrored as if they shone from another heaven in its infinite depths.

Where the hills sloped gently down to the sea, and the broad moon poured her full light, the white walls of a villa flashed back the silvery spray as it fell upon column, portico, and colonnade half hid among trailing vines and shading trees.

And there upon a broad piazza a small group of persons sat watching the rising moon as she came up from the sea. One, a tall and stately soldier in the full meridian of manhood. By his side, and leaning partially upon him, with one hand resting upon his shoulder, while the other lay clasped in his, was a woman scarcely younger than himself, and yet the traces of early beauty lingered and blended so lovingly with her more matronly graces that she was still a beautiful woman. And there was a look of deep love and devotion in the eyes that gazed so lovingly into those of the soldier.

"See, love," she whispered, "how grandly the moon comes up from the sea and seems to smile on our happiness."

"And then thou art happy, Azetia?"

"Ah, love," she replied, "since Cesar hath given thee back to me, I tremble at times lest my happiness should be a dream from which I shall too soon awaken."

"And thou hast mourned my absence?"

"Alas! Silanus, the days had no sunshine in them, and the seasons came and went almost unheeded. Rome had no attractions for me and I fled from its vanities and follies. Here have I lived with the blue waters of the Mediterranean before me, amid the trees and flowers that have grown in beauty around me; waiting, watching, hoping for thy return, until at last Cesar hath recalled thee from what has ever seemed to me a most cruel exile."

"So it hath sometimes seemed to me; and yet the soldier hath no home, and should never forget that the path of duty is also the path of glory."

"So be it, and yet it hath been an age since the cruel order came for thy departure to the east. See, our daughter, then but a child, hath grown to womanhood and already learned to love. Look at her youthful lover; see with what fondness and devotion he lingers near her. Does it not bring back to thee the days of thy youth when thou didst play the lover?"

"Aye, love, and it seemeth but yesterday that I did woo and win thee, while the days of our separation are like a dream. And thou tellest me that our daughter hath already learned to love?"

"Aye, dost ask me that? Look for thyself. She hath spoken no word to me, and yet thou canst see they are lovers. From that terrible evening when he rescued her from the brutal ruffians who attacked her in the street, he hath been constant in his attentions, and as love cometh sooner or later to all, I saw no reason to disturb their dreams of happiness."

"Caius, thou callest him?"

"Aye, the son of thy friend Germanicus."

"I remember him now; when but a child he was the pet of the rough soldiers in Gaul and Germany. They one day dressed him in jest in the full equipments of a soldier, and then bore him through the camp thus attired amid the wild uproar of the amused soldiers. From that time he became a great favorite among the troops, as he continued to wear the dress they had provided, and to strut among them a mere pigmy of a soldier. It was I that suggested to Germanicus, when the legions were in open mutiny, that their love for this child might restore their reason; and by his command rushed into the wildest tumult of the mutinous legions, bearing aloft in my arms the child who was the general favorite. At first they were not disposed to be won from their purpose in this manner, but the child, who had no conception of the terrible crisis, clapped his hands and shouted in wild glee at the tumult, recognized some of his acquaintances among the rough soldiers and called them by name; they approached me, seized him from my arms, and bore him through the camp with the wildest enthusiasm. The stern veterans who but a few moments before were clamorous for blood were melted to tears, and the mutiny was quelled. From that time he became the idol almost of the soldiers, who gave him the nickname of Caligula. But, my dear Anelia, hast thou forgotten that this youth is the nephew of the emperor?"

"No; but were he emperor thy daughter is not unworthy of him. And yet his high rank can be no bar to their loves, as thou knowest that Tiberius hath followed the family of Germanicus with the most bitter hatred."

"How hath this youth escaped his malignity?"

"It is impossible to tell, except it be from his extreme youthfulness."

"And perhaps from pity or remorse."

"It is doubtful whether Tiberius hath ever known pity or remorse."

"And yet it is impossible for us to permit the addresses of this youth to our daughter without the sanction of the emperor. I must so inform him at once. For, though he hath thus far appeared indifferent in regard to him, should Tiberius Cesar die, this youth or his uncle Claudius must succeed him as emperor."

"You forget he has a grandson."

"A mere child, not likely to be considered at such a crisis."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Kissing the Blarney Stone.

All that is left of Blarney castle, a mere shell, stands somewhat apart from the village of Blarney and the lake, though it is near to the mansion now occupied by the possessors of the estate. I was admitted to the castle by a woman, who bade me climb the winding stairs till I came to the top, and she did not omit to caution me against falling off on the way up. I climbed, and climbed, and climbed. Three or four times on the way to the turrets I might have dropped down from the doorless passages that open into the interior. There is not a door left in it, from the foundation to the top. The castle is like an enormous chimney, full of small windows. By the side of the spiral stairs that screw their way up one corner of the building there are small chambers—hardly large enough for sleeping rooms, though perhaps once used for that purpose—with walls of amazing thickness. On the top I followed the wall, quite broad enough for a footpath, till I came to that part of it where the famous stone is lodged, held in its place by strong bars of iron. The outer rim or turret is larger than the castle, and is held in its place by protruding stones; anywhere along the top between these supports you can look down the wall of the castle through the gap, and the sight on a windy day, when the ruin seems to quake under you, is by no means inspiring.

The blarney stone is clasped to the outer parapet by the irons I have already referred to, and in order to reach it you must lean out over the open space, between two and three feet in width. It is quite impossible to touch it with your lips without the assistance of a second party, who hangs on to you in the rear, to prevent your diving out through the chasm beneath. I was alone; the wind whistled about my ears; all the grass and fern tufts that have sprouted among the decaying mortar hissed spitefully. I cautiously crept to the edge of the wall, and while the earth seemed to swim under me, while the walls of the old castle seemed to sway to and fro, I reached out to the parapet, and touched the stone with my finger tips. This is as near as I ever got to it; but I have had enough.

There is a stone down stairs on the ground floor, which is far more convenient, and is usually substituted for the original. For more than four hundred years this castle has been the sole feature of importance in a very cheerless though remarkable landscape. The square tower, with its machicolated battlement, all that is left of the castle, has been visited by pilgrims from every clime. But it doesn't pay. It is very dreary and very tiresome. The man on the lawn who sells bog-oak ornaments is more attractive. The woman who holds the keys of the castle, and who talks as if she had been brought up on blarney stones, is better worth your attention.

All in the Family.

One morning Mr. B., cashier of a New York firm, received an order from William H. Vanderbilt to buy a large amount of Nicaragua Transit stock, then a leading fancy security. The order was gradually filled and the purchases made, but, strange to say, the stock steadily declined, and finally became worthless.

One day some time subsequent Commodore Vanderbilt quietly called his son aside, and said: "William, you bought recently considerable Nicaragua Transit upon my recommendation, did you not?"

William H. answered sadly: "Yes, father, and I lost $125,000 by it."

"Well," continued the old gentleman, with a quiet laugh, "here is a check for the amount of your losses. The speculation paid. While you and your friends were buying I was selling, and I made a handsome profit."

William H. is said to have profited by the experience, and when after similar advice in after years his father asked him if he "really lost much" on a certain speculation, is credited with having answered: "No, father, when you told me to buy I sold."

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MAR. 30, 1876.

The Republican State Convention is now in session at Harrisburg.

It is now declared, by several New York journals that there was little or no bribery in New Hampshire,—that it was a malicious story gotten up for effect by the Democracy.

It is a noticeable fact, that exposures of rascality in Washington have run in pairs, and both political parties have usually been involved. Ames and Brooks, Schumaker and King, and now Pendleton and Belknap are examples of this fact.

The Washington democratic statesmen seem to have a queer idea of economy. They cut down the support of the library and educational department and order an *extra* issue of 300,000 copies of the useless agricultural reports. Their every act is more ridiculous and inconsistent than the last.

The confederate House of Representatives stands true to their cause. A few days ago the bill now on the statute book, which provides that "no person who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service *of the Confederate States in the late rebellion* shall be appointed to any position in the United States army," was REPEALED, by that body.

An ex clerk of the Pension Bureau who was discharged for cause, makes some charges before an investigating committee implicating among others Dr. Van Aernam, of Cattaraugus county, formerly commissioner of patent of extensive frauds. We shall be sorry to believe this of the Doctor, and look for better evidence than the word of a discharged employe.

When our democratic friends are howling official corruption we would respectfully invite their attention to the case of Frank Beamish, the most influential democrat in the central part of the State, now holding the office of Sergeant-at arms of the House of Representatives. He is now under indictment for embezzlement of school funds, and only escaped conviction on a recent trial by tampering with one of the jurymen. He was a delegate to the democratic State Convention last week.

The Difference.—The New York *Witness* well says: "After the exposure of Tweed's rascalities by the New York *Times*, he was renominated by the Democratic party for State Senator, and, be it said to the shame of its adherents, elected by an overwhelming majority. When Belknap's dishonesty was brought to light every Republican newspaper denounced his acts, and his party would certainly refuse to nominate him for the office of pound keeper."

Hiester Clymer, chief of the Democratic Detective Agency, and Chief of Artillery, and Democratic Congressman from Berks county, Pa.—who is he? What is his record? In 1861 he was a Senator from Berks county, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. When Governor Curtin convened the Legislature in April, 1861, to provide means to arm the State, and asked an appropriation of $500,000 to equip the militia, he was one of six who voted no on every section of the bill; he was a Copperhead and a Bourbon then, and he has learned nor forgotten nothing since.

The Buffalo *Courier* is democratic law and gospel in Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania. Yet it takes as much delight in misrepresenting the truth (in a grave and dignified manner) as the Emporium *Independent* even. When Clymer's witness, Marsh, made his remarkable escape to Canada, the *Courier* howled loud and long, in well rounded sentences, that the Administration had frightened him away! Well, the administration made him come back, and he testifies that he had not heard any expressions from the administration that would frighten him in the least. But to make it easy for his democratic friends he said Bass' speech, which he read in the *Times*, was what scared him.—Then the *Courier* was happy again. It flopped over as slick as you please from its former position and commenced to abuse its townsman, Mr. Bass. It now turns out that the issue of the *Times*, in which Marsh claimed to have read the threats of Bass, contained not a word of it or no reference to it. What tack the *Courier* now takes we have not discovered, as we have not time to follow its devious windings to avoid the truth.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

From the New York Tribune.

To one who has lost his way, and has been floundering all night in the swamps, it is some satisfaction to know where he is, even if it be in a particularly deep mudhole. The Democratic party was lost, and is found—up to its eyes in the slough of repudiation. It has a financial policy at last. That policy lacks sense as much as it lacks honesty, but the caucus, the court of last resort for all true Democrats, has decided. Hereafter the wretched hireling of a bondholder who would pay any respect to promises of the United States, or preserve any of the restrictions by which Republicans have prevented an unlimited issue of paper notes, may be branded as a deserter from the Democratic camp. We have not desired to see that party take this ground. We pity the men who, for the sake of partisan advantage, can see with pleasure the honor of the nation thus assailed by a great party. In vain have we warned hard-money Democrats, so called, that they were being dragged into the deepest and nastiest of political ditches. Earnest and indignant protests have been treated with contempt. Mr. Wells, within a week nominated for Congress by Democrats of the IIId district in Connecticut, denounced the caucus bill as the original rag baby in a new very slightly disguised dress, and predicted that it would soon be loved and nursed as their own by all the inflationists. All effort was wasted. The so called hard money Democrats had not the pluck to break away from caucus dictation, though knowing that a dishonest policy must prevail, for more than two thirds of the Democratic Representatives had voted for the unqualified and unconditional repudiation proposed by Mr. Holman. They stayed, and of course were subjugated. The bill to which they now stand pledged is scarcely less than unqualified repudiation, and nothing less than unlimited inflation. Mr. Wells was right; it is the same rag baby, and every bit as ugly a brat as when Allen and Cary were displaying it before yelling communists in Ohio.

The blunt repudiation of the pledge of 1875 is qualified only by a new pledge, that a reserve of coin shall be accumulated yearly. The same dishonesty which now repeals the solemn pledge of one year ago, the ice being once broken, may at any time the more easily repeal the pledge to hold coin. Nor is there any provision that the coin thus held shall ever be applied to the payment of dishonored notes. That would be contraction. That contraction, we may be sure, will be quite as stoutly resisted at any future time as now. Of what positive value, as a step toward resumption, will this mere accumulation of idle coin be when there is not the slightest provision that the coin shall ever be used to pay and retire notes, when the opposition to payment and retirement of notes is so strong that hard money Democrats, so-called, do not dare even to propose that course, and when they, as well as the avowed repudiationists, show such contempt for public pledges as to make it certain that the accumulation of coin will be stopped whenever communists or repudiators object to it? Such a "provision for resumption," by such a Congress, is altogether too thin and gauzy to cloak or qualify the repudiation of the pledge of 1875. It leaves plainly exposed in all its ugliness that act of shameless bad faith, and decent men will detest it, whenever the smoke of party strife no longer clouds their eyes, as they would detest any other swindle.

To make it more certain that the promised store of gold will not and cannot be accumulated, this same caucus bill provides for unlimited issues of paper. Whenever the channels of circulation are filled with paper it drives out coin; wherever prices are ruled by paper, coin is exported, driven to other lands, and becomes hard to get. But this bill proposes, first, to increase the amount of legal tenders in active circulation by decreasing the amount required to be held as reserve. It provides that the banks shall accumulate about ten millions yearly of coin, but may hold this in place of part of the reserve now required; hence the amount of legal tenders free to be poured into circulation would be increased by about ten millions yearly. Nor is this the worst. When the raving and wild-eyed inflationists in the Republican party demanded "free banking," even they consented that it should be restrained by a retirement of greenbacks amounting to 80 per cent. of the new bank notes issued. But the hard-money Democrats, so-called, now propose that new issues by the banks, unlimited in amount, shall be unrestrained by any retirement of greenbacks whatever. In comparison with them, the Republican inflationists were marvelously conscientious, for they acknowledged that it was possible to issue too much paper, and believed that the retirement of $80,000,000 of legal tenders, in which bank notes are to be redeemed, would effectually prevent an increase of more than $100,000,000 in the volume of bank issues. But the Democrats are acting upon the threats of a veteran leader of that party, who said: "During the war you made us take that stuff (greenbacks) at the point of the bayonet; now we mean to give you more than you want of it."

Is this the best end of the Democratic party? It maintains that the solemn pledges of the public faith, given by the acts of 1869 and 1875, are not binding upon the nation because Republicans passed those acts. Is it then the most sacred duty of a high toned Democrat to repeal and repudiate everything done by Republicans as far as possible, including pledges of the public faith? At any rate, some tec. must be observed. Since the New Hampshire election, those fools get soundly rated who have been telling what the party means to do. But let the Presidential election give them the long-desired power, and some Democrats in caucus will straitway consider whether, among other things of Republican origin, this blood-sucking debt, created to carry on an abolition war, should not be repudiated. Possibly such Democrats may then be sufficiently high-toned to repeal the war itself; who knows?

Likewise Thurman.

Will the line stretch out to the crack of doom with the ghosts of democratic statesmen? Clymer, Randall, Tilden, Pendleton, Hendricks gone, and now the summons is out for Thurman. A hard-money democratic paper having taken to shedding crocodile tears over the fate of Pendleton, the late lamented parent of the rag baby, his organ, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, counters on the hard money champion in this wise:

> Is it really true that Thurman got a big fee once?

The Cincinnati *Commercial* explains:

> Thurman had a slice of $50,000 or thereabouts out of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. While we are busy denouncing men who grab big piles of money for a small amount of work and a large amount of political influence, we might drop on Thurman for a brief stay.

This only stimulates curiosity, and our appeal to a third western paper does not help us out much; it says:

> If you are really of an inquiring mind on this subject, just examine the records of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. The affairs of that organization got out of fix, a few years ago, and Judge Thurman was one of the parties engaged to straighten them. When he got through—well, he might at least have allowed the company to own the water tanks.

Death rides on every passing breeze and sits on every flower for the statesmen. Mr. Thurman will "rise to a personal explanation," we hope. Is *he* what has ailed the A. & G. W. R. R. all these years?

The sham democratic economists at Washington have made great ado about reduction of ten per cent. in the salaries of the clerks of the departments which were fixed on a gold basis in 1856, twenty years ago—while they refuse flatly to make a reduction of more than ten per cent. on their own salaries, which have been increased sixty per cent. from the standard of 1856, or from $3,000 to $5,000. The Republicans in the House take the honest position that to be consistent and equitable the democratic majority must consent to a reduction of their own salaries in the same ratio, and undertook to amend the bill in that way. This was stoutly resisted by the Democrats, and this arrogant majority in fear of the effect, refused to permit a call of the yeas and nays. They declined most vehemently to face the situation as honest men would have done. The old policy of the party—profess one thing, but practice the opposite—controlled their action on this occasion, as it had on many others.

This is, figuratively speaking, the "true story." It is alleged that Belknap took a bribe and sold the right to sell whisky at Fort Sill to Marsh. Pendleton was administrator of his brother-in-law's estate; had taken an oath to well and truly administer on the goods and chattels of the decedent and a true account render. He was President of a railroad company owned mostly by the decedent. This railroad company had a debt against the United States amounting to upwards of $148,000. Pendleton, the administrator, made a bargain with Pendleton, the Gentleman George, to collect this debt, and for his services have $80,000. He collected the debt, retained the $80,000, cheated the orphans out of the $80,000 and debauched Belknap to help him *railroad* this claim through the U. S. Treasury, and had it paid, after the lamented Stanton and Secretary of War Rawlins had both said it ought not to be paid.

It begins to look as if democratic Israel would have to remain out in the wilderness at least four years longer. Any one having a ready-made Joshua to dispose of may find a purchaser by applying to the chairman of the democratic national committee.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Senator Bogy, of Missouri, is now charged with corruption in having bought his way into the senate. The report is that he paid $500 apiece for some sixty democratic members of the Missouri legislature, and if the report is true, the "power" displayed great skill in making their candidate disgorge. Bogy, it is understood, was very indignant at the corruptions practiced by Belknap.

WRIGHT HOUSE

B. F. Wright, Prop'r.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

First Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of Venders of Merchandise Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys and their Classifications, of McKean County, for 1876

	CLASS	RATES
Annin Township.		
Jam a Cresmins	14	$7 75
W H Taylor & Son	14	7 75
Bradford Borough.		
G D H Crooker	14	7 75
C H Foster	14	7 75
Enos Parsons & Son	13	10 75
J D Wygant	14	7 75
H J Pemberton	14	7 75
George Wright & Co	14	7 75
Charles Leigh	14	7 75
A W Scott	14	7 75
Albert DeGolier	14	7 75
A C Seltzer	14	7 75
J Moorhouse	14	7 75
J E Butts jr	14	7 75
Dr E Matteson	14	7 75
Davis & Leigh	14	7 75
John Gregg	14	7 75
Whitney, Wheeler & Co	12	15 75
H G Mitchell [Tarport]	14	7 75
Ceres Township.		
C H Smith	14	7 75
J D Gleason	14	7 75
Eldred Township.		
Daniel Wright	14	7 75
Barden & Roberts	13	10 75
E G Spaler	14	7 75
Young & Barden	13	10 75
Doane & Hall	14	7 75
John Fisher	14	7 75
D C Young	13	10 75
Keating Township.		
A J Otto	14	7 75
Kane.		
O D Coleman	13	10 75
C V Gillis	14	7 75
Davis & James	14	7 75
Robert Laffery	14	7 75
W E Blew	14	7 75
Ludlow.		
J G & D Curtis	14	7 75
L B Hoffman	14	7 75
Lafayette		
J F Butts jr	13	10 75
Charles Geary	14	7 75
Port Allegany.		
Dolley & Snyder	13	10 75
M A Lillibridge	14	7 75
C B McSherry & Son	14	7 75
Dr G B Goltry	14	7 75
Wm Hooker	13	10 75
Arnold, McDowell & Co	14	7 75
F W Hogarth	14	7 75
B C Gillup	14	7 75
C W Bishop	13	10 75
Davis & Simar	14	7 75
N R Bard	14	7 75
A F Bard	14	7 75
A L Wright [Liberty]	14	7 75
Manning & Vosburg do	14	7 75
Norwich.		
W J Colegrove & Son	14	7 75
S B Smith	14	7 75
Sergeant.		
Hamlin & Townsend	13	10 75
Lawrence Royer	14	7 75
Louis Steinhauer	14	7 75
Chas Neuberg & Bro	14	7 75
Smethport.		
Henry Hamlin [Hardware]	14	7 75
McCoy & Bills	14	7 75
A N Taylor & Son	13	10 75
A B Armstrong	14	7 75
Wm Y McCoy	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
H Hamlin	13	10 75
Wm S Brownell	14	7 75
M L Armstrong	14	7 75
C L Douglass	14	7 75
John P Wendel	13	10 75
RESTAURANTS		
W F Osgood, Bradford	8	5 75
J S Hicks do	7	10 75
G W & S B Sartwell Smethp't	8	5 75
L D Bishop Port Allegany	8	5 75
E D Slingerland do	8	5 75
BILLIARD TABLES.		
T J Fennerty Bradford	2	40 75
Tim Mullin do	3	30 75
G W & S B Sartwell Smethp't	3	30 75
V P Carter Ceres	1	80 75
N Paltzer Port Allegany	1	34 75

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in Smethport, on Tuesday the 25th day of April, 1876 at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed just and proper.

THOS KING Merchantile App'r.

Smethport Pa March 25, 1876. n22-4t

Attention Soldiers!

GET YOUR PENSIONS.

Every soldier wounded or otherwise disabled during the late war (no matter how slight the present disability) is entitled to a pension.

Also thousands of soldiers drawing pensions [as the law now stands 1876] are entitled to increase.

Widows and Orphans claims a specialty. Back pay and Bounty promptly collected. Every person entitled to bounty or pensions should make application before it is too late. No charges until claims procured. For further particulars and prosecution of claims, address [with stamp]

R. A. McCALMONT, U. S. Claim Agent

Emporium, Pa.

n22-3w

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Secretary of Sergeant School Board until April 25th, 1876, for the purpose of building a SCHOOL HOUSE in said district. Size 22 by 32 feet and by 12 feet high; said building to be completed on or before the 15th day of October 1876. Will pay $200 on or before the first day of July 1876, and the balance in school orders due in June 1878 when completed. For further particulars inquire of

L. STEINHAUER, Secy.

n22-3w

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class store.

Main st, Smethport, Pa.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

SILVERWARE
ELGIN WATCHES
JEWELRY

AND ELGIN WATCHES.

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

WORK

FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

The Thistle Edition

is the only only illustrated edition of Sir Walter Scott's WAVERLEY NOVELS of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English novels" The book is a standard, and will sell for all time.

The mechanical execution is of the best, the price is of the lowest. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each and containing nearly 2,000 illustrations, will complete the Series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. Eleven Months Deliveries (21 volumes) are now ready. Price—in cloth, gilt extra, per volume, $1 50, Half Turkey, gilt top, $2 25. For terms, etc., address

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,

17 Murray Street, New York.

Notice.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS A STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes Embraced Within The Provisions Of The Law Above Quoted Are The Following, Viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000 fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named must apply to L. Cowan, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Warren, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D D PRATT,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876. 4 t

Incorporation Notice.

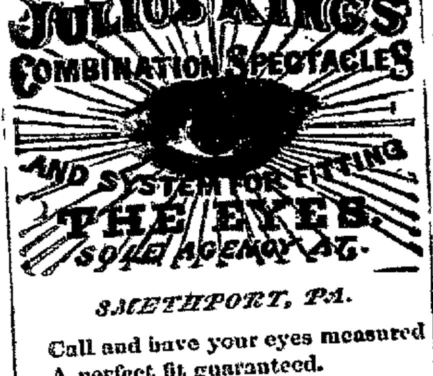
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the intention to apply to the Governor of the Commonwealth, on the 20th of APRIL, 1876, for letters patent to issue incorporating an association of persons, and under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th of April, 1874, to be known by the name of "Bradford Oil Company," and having for its object the development of oil lands, mining for coal and petroleum, and storing, shipping and disposing of the same.

ASH & SPERRETT.

Att'ys for Applicants.

Bradford, Pa. Mar. 23, '76.—4t

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!



SMETHPORT, PA.

Call and have your eyes measured
A perfect fit guaranteed.
Every pair warranted.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c

Port Allegany, Pa

J. E. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 20 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—H. Hamlin vs. J. D. Barnes. In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County. No. 93, Sept T 1874.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to distribute money raised by Sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Smethport Borough on FRIDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from claiming any share of said fund.

ROBT. H. ROSE, Auditor.

20—4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—REHEARING.—H. & F. Blandy vs. Jas Boyle et al. In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County. No. 252 June T. 1874.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to distribute money raised by sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Smethport Borough, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from claiming any share of said fund.

20—4t ROBT. H. ROSE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—A. N. Taylor vs B. R. Train In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County. No 162, Feb. T. 1876.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to distribute money raised by Sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Smethport borough, on TUESDAY, the 25th of April, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all persons are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from claiming any share of said fund.

20—4t ROBT. H. ROSE, Auditor.

PATTERSON.

ELGIN WATCHES
BOSTON
TIME

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mixer Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12—35 SMETHPORT, PA.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords. Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, &c 8c per yd.

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBURGS, TAMISE & BIRETES CLOTHS,

FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINE, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. ALL

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.

Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail.
Clermont	8 20 a m	1.10 p m
Wernwag	8 23	1.45
Hamlin	8 55	2.00
Colegrove	9 00	2 05
Crosby	9 03	2 00
Smethport	9 23	2.25
Farmers Val	9 39	2.40
Frisbees	9.40	2.50
Larabees	9 55 a m	2.58 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.
Larabees	11.25 a m	8.00 p m
Frisbees	11 35	8.08
Farmers Val.	11 50	8.17
Smethport	12 25 p m	8 29
Crosby	12 30	8.43
Colegrove	12 34	8 46
Hamlin	12 30	8 50 p m
Wernwag	12 42	
Clermont	12.54	

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7 30 a m	8.05 a m	4.00 p m
Olean	10 15	1.15 p m	7 10
Eldred	11 11		7 45
Larabees	11 20		7 52
Pt Allegany	11 45		8 14
Emporium	12 10		9 15

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	3 50 a m	1 30 p m	
Pt Allegany	4 01	2 13	
Larabees	5 24	3.07	
Eldred	5 32	3 15	
Olean	6 21	4.03	6 40 a m
Buffalo	9 15	7 30	2 05 p m

E. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass Agent

I. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

Westward.

KANE ACCOM leaves Renovo 5 20 p. m.
" " Driftwood 6 38 p. m.
" " Emporium 6 55 p m
" " St. Marys 7 50 p m
" arr at Kane 9 30 p m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11 55 p. m.
" " Renovo 11 05 p. m
" " Emporium 1 10 p m
" " St. Marys 2 00 p. m
" arr at Erie 7 50 p. m

Eastward.

RENOVO ACCOM leaves Kane 8 20 a. m
" " St. Marys 9 25 a m
" " Emporium 10 40 a m
" " Driftwood 11 15 a. m.
" " Renovo 1 05 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie 11 20 p. m.
" " Kane 3 50 p. m
" " St. Marys 5 10 p m
" " Emporium 6 15 p m.
" " Renovo 8 25 p m
" arr at Philadelphia 6 30 a. m.

Renovo Accom and Kane Accom connect east and west at Erie with Low Grade Division and at [illegible] N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

A Few Facts Demonstrated by Figures.

If a produce dealer bought a farmer's [illegible] last year, say his oats at 40 cts, his butter at 40 cts and his wool at 50 cts, and because he failed during the year to get an advance on these prices to satisfy his rapacity, he holds them until this year when the prices ruling are 30 cts. for oats, 25 cts for butter and 35cts. for wool. Is any one going to buy of him at these prices because he proposes to sell them at cost? Not much! If a broker during the rebellion had paid as he must at one time, $2.75 for a gold dollar and held it from year to year because he could not get a premium at that price, would he not be laughed at to try to even suppose any one would pay him cost for his dollar when it is only worth $1.14? These same incontrovertible facts are just as applicable to merchandise, and yet we often see great spread notices of selling off at cost for 60 days, just as though they thought the people would consider it a privilege to buy at cost goods that cost in equities from 25 to 40 per cent. more than fresh new styles of goods bought and sold at the present market value. But this cost dodge can no longer deceive the people, they have learned to go for their goods where merchandising is done on the Young America plan, where goods are sold at a profit; where few goods remain over 60 days, where new goods are received daily, and sold daily in such quantities that the discount on the purchases are the many profits relied upon, where all goods are marked in plain figures, where there is no deviation in prices, where the poor man's one dollar buys as much proportionately as the rich man's ten dollars, where goods have found to have declined in market since last week purchases they are marked squarely down to present values and cold, where the people delight to go and buy their dry goods, shawls, cloakings, furs, hats, caps, boots, feathers fancy goods, holiday goods, in fact all goods useful and ornamental. Enquire for this place of all places to buy good goods cheap and any one will tell you it is at R. O. SMITH'S, & Co., Olean, N. Y.

All Female Complaints

Are at once benefited by the use of Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and cure inevitably follows in a reasonable time. It has special properties adapted to this class of diseases. Besides, the cleansing and regulating qualities, together with its building up or restorative action on the nerves, adapt it specially to these cases. [illegible] very common to females, readily relieved.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1871.

I was afflicted with Dyspepsia, Headaches, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Pain in my Back and Bones, and Great Soreness and Weakness, which I had for many years, and for which I had doctored a great deal, but never got more than temporary relief.

I began taking Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic about one year ago. I had never found anything before that helped me so well. I continued to gain steadily till I thought myself wholly cured. About six months have passed, and I have not had any return of the disease.

Mrs. ELECTA SWEET.

Hundreds of cases like the above might be cited were it not that the delicacy of most females forbids.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, of Smethport.

LOCAL MATTERS.

— Express messengers are hereafter to be armed.

— Simon Cameron has passed his seventy-eighth birth-day.

— Emporium is still suffering with occasional visitations of the fire fiend.

— Salamanca has voted $10,000 for a new bridge across the Allegany river at that place.

— The bituminous ventilation bill passed the House by a vote of 142 yeas to 80 nays.

— Eugene McDonnel, of Salamanca, has been appointed to take charge of the W. U. Telegraph office at Bradford.

— Joe W. Reilly has finished his term of school at Emporium and returned home. Jo is getting to be an A No. 1 teacher.

— The bill ratifying the contract with J. Condit Smith to complete the B. & S. L. railway has become a law.

— The revival feeling is spreading, but it hasn't yet got down deep enough to affect the arrearages on country newspaper books.

— The Nagler brothers, of Machias, who built the stone work of the B. N. Y. & Phila. railway, are now engaged on the new State House of Illinois.

— We are pleased to learn that our oldtime friend and schoolmate, Prof J. L. Groves, is making a success of the Coudersport school. John is not so swift as some, but he is sure.

— The Potter Journal thinks it speaks well for Coudersport that all commercial travellers who pass through there wish they could live there forever. Yes; we have been told that one can get any quantity of good lager there.

— Mr. Aubert Reilly, brother of J. T. Reilly, of the firm of McCoy & Reilly, is stopping in town. Aub. is a newly married man, and as is both proper and pleasing, is accompanied by his wife.

— Our friend D. R. Hamlin was in attendance upon the Democratic Convention at Lancaster last week, as delegate from this county. He came home Saturday quite sick. We are sorry to have "Tuck" sick and hope for a speedy recovery, but if the boy will go to democratic conventions he will have to abide by the consequences. But really we do not believe his constitution is strong enough to stand any such strain upon it.

— Crawford's Mills, at Crawford's Station in Lafayette township were destroyed by fire, together with contents consisting of a large amount of cherry lumber, wainscoting, and school furniture, on Thursday, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening. Through great efforts the lumber piled in the yards adjoining was saved. The loss is between four and five thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine room.—Bradford Era of Saturday.

— The Bradford Era of Saturday is informed by Col. Wilcox that the test well now being put down at Wilcox is down to a depth of 115 feet, rock having been struck at a depth of 8 feet. The fuel used in driving the machinery in putting down this well is obtained from gas from the old well near by. It is used for running the engine, to light and heat Mr. Lyttle's dwelling house, and also by means of pipe and hose it is carried to different points and used to burn out the stumps. The gas also lights the engine and boiler house.

— The man who gets mad because something appears in his own paper that don't suit him and stops it, can easily learn how it will get along without his patronage, by sticking a cambric needle in a mill-pond and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

— The celebrated Fairbairn Family sang in this place last Thursday and Friday evenings. The "family" consists of Angus and his wife, and Polly and Bessie, supposed to be their charming daughters. The old lady Fairbairn acted as doorkeeper, and the old gentleman and the two girls entertained the audience, which was rather slim both evenings. The songs were mainly Scotch, and therefore for the most part unintelligible. Some of the songs were well rendered. Bessie has a really superb voice, that if properly cultivated would win fortune and fame. If she had shown less elasticity or wriggle of form her singing would have been better appreciated. The audience was not thoroughly satisfied with the concert.

— A correspondent of the Wellsboro Agitator gives a history of "The Old Delmar Church," the first church organized in the west part of Tioga county. He writes "In 1821 seventeen were [illegible] and the same number [illegible] to form New churches in that county." He also states the oldest survivor of the original church is a resident of this county, in the following words:

Probably James Stone is the last surviving constituent of Delmar Church. He was a noted hunter, and still has [illegible] for hunting. He lives at Port Allegany, McKean county, and is an active member of the old Ceres, now Annin Creek, Church.

—The value of much reading is not so much to have the facts stored in your mind as to know where to refer for them when wanted. In this busy age few people have time to digest the prominent and important facts in our own history and the possession of a ready reference would be worth much valuable time to professional and business men. Mr. A. H. Griffin, of Port Allegany, has the agency of a work entitled "Footprints of Time," that exactly fills this want. It is simply a well arranged compendium of all notable events in the world's history from the earliest time. We have examined the work, and have never seen a more compact and valuable epitome of valuable and useful reading. Mr. Griffin will canvass the county for subscribers. The work is only sold on subscription.

A "Ruckshun."

We do not know as we have spelled that word right, but that is what took place on the road between here and Alton, last Saturday night. Jerry McCarty, Tom. Hussey and Neal Casey were returning from Alton, all more or less probably under the influence of liquor. During the ride home a difficulty seems to have arisen between them, resulting in two of the party Hussey and Casey, receiving some severe cuts. Hussey received some ugly gashes, but Casey escaped with but a few scratches. How the affair occurred or who handled the weapon, is a matter of some dispute, and will probably be settled before the court.

Closing Out Sale.

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that our friend Gunzberg, the clothier, proposes to bid adieu to Smethport, for a time at least. He has sold the building and lot to W. T. Callan, and is now ready to dispose of his entire stock of goods at a great sacrifice. These goods must be sold, and no better opportunity for getting good bargains in ready made clothing, hats and caps, and gent's furnishing goods, will be offered in many a day.

Death of Ghordis Corwin.

Our citizens were startled last evening by the tolling of the bell announcing the death of Mr. Ghordis Corwin, one of the oldest citizens of the borough and county. He has been sick a long time and gradually failing, and was prepared and awaiting the summons. He had lived the full measure of three score years and ten, being at the time of his death 7[illegible] years of age. We will endeavor to speak more at length of the deceased in our next issue.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday. The friends are requested to meet at the house at 10 a. m. Services at the Baptist church at 11 a. m.

Which is Sunday?

Some of the pagan newspapers out west have started a new question in regard to the Centennial. As "all the world" is coming to the exhibition, and as the commission have determined to close it on Sunday, they ask which Sunday shall it be? If the attempt is made to please every nation represented, the gates will have to be closed every day during the week. The Greek's Sunday is our Monday; The Persian's Tuesday; the Assyrian's Wednesday; the Egyptian's Thursday; the Turk's, Arab's and all Mohammedan nation's Friday; the Israelite's and Seventh day Baptist's Saturday and the Christians generally, Sunday. Nevertheless, gentleman, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it Holy."

The Wright House.

The above hotel is now open to the travelling public and the demands of home custom. This house is well built, well furnished, and under the charge of Frank Wright no one can doubt that it will be well kept. It is centrally located, on Main street, and is one of the finest and most imposing buildings in the borough. A well conducted bar, furnished only with the best kind of liquors, is connected with the house. It is the intention of the proprietor that this house shall be first-class in every particular, with good rooms and clean beds, good fare and every attention to the wants of guests, and the stranger once having lodged himself under Frank's charge will be sure to repeat the experiment at the next opportunity. See his card elsewhere.

OBITUARY.

David R. Bennett.

The subject of this sketch died very suddenly at his residence in Port Allegany, on Thursday, the 23rd of March, 1876. He retired Wednesday night in ordinary health. Sometime after he had fallen asleep his wife noticed that his breathing was somewhat unusual, and attempted to awaken him, but without success. All efforts were useless. He never awoke, but passed quietly and peacefully from an earthly sleep to the sleep that knows no waking. He has suffered in a slight degree for a number of years with rheumatism in his arms and shoulders, and it is probable that his death was caused by the disease striking to his heart.

David R. Bennett was born in Columbia county, N. Y., January 28, 1810, and was thus sixty-six years of age at the time of his death. He was married in 1832 to Miss Lucinda Irena Haight, of New Lebanon, N. Y. She died after one year of married life, leaving one daughter three weeks old, who is now the wife of [illegible] of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Bennett came to Smethport in 1834, and in 1836 married Correna, daughter of Henry Chapin. He has thus been a resident of McKean county over forty years, braving the hardships of the pioneer, winning by a consistent and manly life the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, and leaving a large family to mourn the loss and honor the memory of a good father. Not only is his death deeply felt in the circle of his own family and friends, but throughout the entire length and breadth of the county. "Uncle David R." as he was almost universally called, was known far and wide. He had a hearty, friendly salutation and a warm grasp of the hand for every one. He has been called to fill important official positions in the county, and was respected and honored as a faithful public servant and a generous hearted, public spirited citizen. He served as Deputy-Sheriff under Nelson Richmond from 1840 to 1843. He was then elected Sheriff over Joseph Mann, holding the office until 1846. In 1851 he was again elected Sheriff, over John R. Chadwick, since which time he has not as far as we can learn held any public office, though he was a candidate for the same office in 1860, and was defeated by Jas. E. Blair. He was also a prominent candidate before the democratic nominating convention for the office of Sheriff, last fall. He at one time kept the old Astor House in this borough, and later the present Bennett House; and also kept a hotel in Coudersport. He has for several years before his death lived upon a farm near the village of Port Allegany. He leaves a wife, six daughters and one son. Four daughters are the wives of T. W. Hogarth, of Port Allegany; L. W. Mason, of Elkland, Tioga Co., Pa.; G. B. Crandall, of Angelica, N. Y.; and A. H. Armstrong, of this place.

The funeral services were attended in this place last Sunday, in the Baptist church. Rev. Rose delivered a very appropriate and affecting sermon, and the remains of the deceased were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of citizens, who thus paid the last tribute of respect to a worthy citizen and a generous and kind-hearted neighbor.

Lieut. Patrick Kelliher.

Lieutenant Patrick Kelliher, Co. I, 28th Reg't. Inf. U. S. Army, died at Fort Davis, Texas, Sunday afternoon, February 13, 1876, of consumption. He had contracted the disease at Fort Sill about a year before his death, and was finally compelled to succumb to its insidious attacks. He was a McKean county boy, and was the brother of Mrs. Catharine Tretton, of Turtle Point, and of Morris Kelliher, who died in this place about five years ago. He entered the volunteer army during the war as hospital steward, and was afterward transferred to the regular army. He afterward competed for an appointment to a vacant Lieutenantship in the regular army, and after a severe examination at West Point conducted by General Grant and other high officers was given the appointment out of a class of twenty-five competitors. He was buried with military honors, and at the request of his friends we publish the following funeral oration delivered at his grave by Chaplain G. G. Mullins:

It is an hour for prayer, for thought, and for tears, an hour of sober admonition for us all.

If there be one silent lesson more solemnly impressive than all others, and which should command attention in this gloomy hour, it is the truth

That man is mortal, and yet, thank God? —immortal!

As a mortal, how few and swift in flight his days, how idle his many fretting cares, how vain his dreams and plans of earthly ambition. How inevitable and mysteriously uncertain the moment of his death.

But as an immortal, what an exalted being, of what tremendous moment the little while here since it shall lead to an inconceivably glorious eternity yonder.

Were it not for the precious Christian faith, and the sweet hope of a higher and better life in the summer land of the redeemed, a thoughtful man would stand by the remorseless grave in mute agony of soul, and at times, in ravings of despair, he would bitterly curse the day of his birth.

It is a mournful task thus to bury the body of a friend beneath the stones and sod, and it is sad to be reminded that we too must soon follow to this hard, ugly bed for the last long sleep? And how strange it seems, how impossible to appreciate It is only a question of a short time with us all, for even now,

"—our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave."

But, let it comfort and animate our hearts to day to reflect upon the fact that in God's universe, "all things are but altered, nothing dies."

Each star in the immensity of space sends out its every flash as a picture star, a thing upon the wings of light on voyages through awful ages. The most delicate form prints its shadowy photograph upon the everlasting rocks, and the humblest human life may start concentric, and ever widening waves of influence, for good or evil, that shall only break on the shores of the eternal ocean. He, whom we mourn to-day, has been suddenly ordered off, and has gone beyond the reach of our praise, but it is due to his memory and a consolation to us, to say, in calmness and truth, that he has been mustered out this service on earth, with a most honored discharge. There is not a stain upon all his record.

From outward circumstances in early life, by an untiring ambition he worked his way up to a position of usefulness and honor. He was always notably conscientious, and faithful in the discharge of every duty. He was not only physically courageous, but morally brave, and cherished a high and keen sense of manly honor. In principle, in speech and bearing he was every whit a true soldier, and a noble gentleman. He was peculiarly positive in his religious convictions, better than all he feared God, and loved his brother man. For [illegible] he has left a touching private record, of which the world may not know, but which must gain for him that loving benediction of the Infinite Father— "Well done good and faithful servant, enter into thy rest!"

A Few Words in Response.

As the forms of the MINER of last week were about ready for the press, we opened a copy of the Port Allegany Reporter and our attention was attracted to a communication occupying a prominent position in that paper, reflecting seriously upon the character of the editor of the MINER. We immediately delayed our paper long enough to insert a paragraph in reference to the communication, stating our first impression in regard to it.

We publish as follows the communication, word for word as it appeared in the Reporter, that our readers may have the full benefit of it, and may bear witness to the generous and courteous(?) spirit of our neighbor of the Reporter as shown in his eagerness to open his columns to malignant abuse of a brother editor, that he knows to be unwarranted, uncalled-for, and without a shadow of justification. The letter reads as follows:

A SMALL TRANSACTION.

SMETHPORT, MARCH 21 1876.

EDITOR REPORTER:—I am under the impression that you will give a short space in the columns of your paper, to the exposition of an act which, to use no milder phrase, must be looked upon in no other light than that of down right meanness, unrelieved by a single symptom of generosity and kindness. And the matter refere too, emanates from one of your brother editors, growing out of publication of the resolutions of respect, to the memory of the late Nathan Palmer, passed by the Masonic Lodge, in your village and which you were so kind to publish as a matter of interest to your readers, and without the expectation of any compensation therefor. The preamble and resolutions referred to contained a request for the editor of the *McKean Miner* to publish as well as yourself. Now, I am no Mason but I have learned one of their secrets; not an unwritten one however; but one that all the people should know, and that is, that the editor of the *Miner* compels Liberty Lodge to pay three dollars and a half, for the publication of those resolutions in his paper. The editor of the *Miner* may in his astuteness, consider this a smart transaction, all sensible and charitable men will I am certain, stamp it as an act of down right meanness, and an insult to the Lodge and his subscribers in your vicinity. The editor must be one of that stripe whom Horace Greely once said, that "God for some inscrutable reason permitted to edit a county newspaper," and so we shall be compelled to bear the infliction of his presence until such time as his place is occupied by a better and more generous man.

SMETHPORT.

As far as regards any possible detriment the above effusion may inflict upon our character, in the respect mentioned therein, we have not the least fear, and would willingly give it the widest publication without a word of comment. But as a text for some remarks pertinent to the occasion, we shall take the liberty to improve it. First, in explanation: Nathan Palmer, one of the best citizens of Port Allegany, died several weeks ago. He was a man for whom we always entertained friendly feelings and a high degree of respect, which was rather increased than lessened by the fact that he had incurred the petty spite of the editor of the Reporter, which the latter took every mean advantage to express. After Mr. Palmer's death we wrote in our poor way an obituary notice of the deceased, only regretting that it was not more lengthy or more ably written. In the meantime Liberty Lodge had met and passed a series of resolutions expressive of their feelings of esteem and respect for their deceased brother, as was proper and right. The last clause of the resolutions ORDERED that they be "entered upon the minutes and published in the MINER and Reporter." And right here we may state the author of the above letter wilfully misrepresents the truth. He says the resolutions "contained a request for the editor of the MINER to publish" them. They contained no such thing? and he knew it, and Hughes knew it. The order for their publication distinctly implied that they were to be published at the expense of the Lodge, and not at the expense of the newspapers. The gentleman who forwarded us a copy of the resolutions seem to have entertained that idea also, as he distinctly requested us to send him a bill of the charges, and he would see that they were paid. We must admit that our acquaintance has only been with the better class of the members of Liberty Lodge, and judging from their character we supposed that the society would much rather pay for the publication of any proceedings whatever that they wished made public. We have respected the Masonic fraternity and secret societies generally more for their self-sustaining and self-respectful spirit and their ability and determination to maintain their independence of outside aid or gratuitous service than on any other account, and we should be sorry to believe that Liberty Lodge was an exception in this respect. Neither do we believe it. We have reason to believe the above infamous letter to be the work of a certain disreputable meddler and common slanderer, despised by all who know him thoroughly, who took this occasion to pay off an old grudge against the editor of this paper, in which dirty work he found a fit tool and assistant in the so-called editor of the Reporter. And Liberty Lodge owes to its own heretofore proud name to remove the blot thus cast upon it by publicly repudiating this unauthorized parading of its petty business affairs before the public, and, under the fraudulent cover of authority of "prominent members," leading the public to believe that the Lodge was an object of charity, demanding the gratuitous service of the press, and that when confronted with a legitimate bill of the enormous sum of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents it is in the habit of resorting to libelous newspaper letters as a method of "getting even" with the individual who should have the temerity to present it. Such would be the unavoidable conclusion to be derived from reading this remarkable letter, which is indeed more of an insult to the Lodge than to the editor of the MINER. But unless we are greatly deceived, we can assure the public that it does not represent the opinions and character of any respectable number of the fraternity. We make no quarrel in this matter with either Liberty Lodge or the Masonic fraternity. There is no reason or occasion for it. The bill was paid promptly and without a word of protest. We have since received letters from Port Allegany assuring us that "prominent members" saw nothing in the matter to cause any one to feel aggrieved. We are also assured by prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in this place that whoever authorized or sanctioned the above communication to the Reporter were "no Masons," and gave evidence of a total ignorance of the spirit of Masonry and the established custom of the fraternity in such cases. The writer of the article, as becomes the veritable coward that he is, shields himself behind an anonymous signature. The responsibility in the matter therefore rests with the thrifty and vigorous blossom who aspires to the editorship of the Reporter, and who is proudly exhibited to an admiring world by his neighbors as "the only strawberry blonde in Port Allegany." One would suppose that his extensive experience of two years as publisher of a newspaper would have taught him something of the courtesy and consideration due a member of the same profession, but we fear his York State friends will have to take him back as ignorant of the first principles of gentility and journalism as when they first set him up in business in McKean county for the purpose of securing a slice of the "fat-takes" of Pennsylvania printers.

We have taken more space in this matter than we had intended to, but we looked upon the above letter as an unjust and uncalled for personal attack, the fruit of malignity and ignorance, and could not but give it some attention.

EMPORIUM, MAR. 26, 1876.

EDITOR MINER:—The spelling mania, which seems to prevail throughout the land, has at last reached our County, and on Friday evening, March 17th, our schools—the Russell and Portage—(in response to a proposition made by the Emporium High School) went there to contest, not only for the supremacy, but as a means of raising funds to send to the Educational department at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, there being an admission fee of ten cents charged, which resulted in favor of our schools by thirty words. They not feeling satisfied with being beaten, challenged us to spell again on March 24th. We accepted it by stating that the words should be pronounced from Sanders Union Speller, a book used by both schools. We proposed this for the reason that they claimed we had studied the book from which the words were pronounced, and they had not. They now refuse to spell, and we think, are crawling out of a pretty small hole by saying that they cannot accept our conditions to spell unless the words are selected from a book not used by our schools. If they had said they would not spell unless we would spell from the Greek Testament, it would have been no more a sign that they wished to back out than in saying this. Though they are students from the highest school in the County, this leads us to believe that they feel unable to successfully cope with our schools, and all we ask is for them to acknowledge through the Press that they do not. In justice to ourselves and our efficient teachers, Mr. Joe. Reilly and Miss Ida White, who are from your County, I suggest these lines to be published in your paper.

SPELLER.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!!

THE UNDERSIGNED will close out his business in Smethport on the

TENTH DAY OF APRIL,

1876—without fail. Until that time I will dispose of my

ENTIRE STOCK

of Goods at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD BY THE 10th OF APRIL.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

to get good bargains in Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing goods. ☞ REMEMBER—That we will only remain

Until the Tenth of April Next.

SAM. GUNZBERG.

Smethport, March 30, 1876,

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple pearers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed casters
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Casters
Catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's points
Glue
Glue pots
[illegible]
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Irons all kinds—and Pinking, waffle and [illegible]
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Rivets
Rasps
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce Pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Sieves
Scythes
[illegible]
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c. &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker** S. M. Co. Call and see late improvements, &c., on this machine.

S. A. Bishop,

ARCHITECT

And Superintendent.

OFFICE—On second floor of MINER Block.

SMETHPORT, PA.

J. G. PELTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

OLEAN, N. Y.

The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. v13-n2

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of **Miscellaneous Books**, including works of the best authors. In **School Books**, we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

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We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints and Helps.

POTATO SALAD.—Boil one egg very hard, rub the yolk to a pulp, add one raw yolk, one teaspoon of flour or corn starch, one teaspoon of vinegar, two of sweet oil, one teaspoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of mustard, a little cayenne pepper, and salt; beat all to a cream and pour over cold sliced potatoes.

POTATO SOUP.—Eight potatoes, two turnips, four large onions, boiled (together, in beef, mutton, or poultry water) to a jam, then strain through a colander, then add butter rubbed in flour (a little) with cream or sweet milk, pepper and salt; chopped parsley in the bottom of the tureen; let soup boil up well, then pour over the parsley.

HOW TO KEEP FRUIT CAKE WITHOUT DRYING UP.—Place the fruit cake in a stone pot or Japan box, put in two apples, when the apples shrivel, replenish them. You cannot detect the flavor of the apples in the cake as one would think. It is good in glass cases for bakers also. I have kept plum cake two years in this way. It will do for any cake.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Put brown unbolted flour in a vessel for raising, making a hole in the center, pour in fresh yeast, salt, and dissolve a tablespoonful of lard in water, blood warm only; mix all together thinner than white bread; leave to rise over night and when light pour into greased pans, two-thirds full. Brown bread requires more time to bake than white. A little sugar or molasses may be added for those who prefer it sweetened.

CHICKEN SALAD.—For dressing one chicken, separate very carefully the yolks and whites of three raw eggs, using only the yolks. (The whites can be used for meringue or anything else.) If you wish to use any mustard, put in, dry, about half a teaspoonful. Be careful not to use too much; stir in very slowly, fully half a large bottle of oil. It will then be very stiff; drop in slowly, stirring all the while, vinegar or lemon juice till it becomes as thin as is necessary. I never use any salt in my dressing. The olives, capers, etc., I use to garnish the dish.

The Fodder Value of Apples.

In his investigation of the fodder value of apples, Prof. Storer confirms the observations of other chemists, to the effect that apples are very poor in nitrogen. The flesh of Baldwins and Russets yielded 15.7-17.5 per cent. of dry organic matter (the rest being water and mineral matters), and only 0.21-0.27 per cent. of albuminoids. Apple pomace contained 22.3 per cent. of dry organic matter, and 0.98 per cent. albuminoids. Leaving the water out of account, the dry matter of the flesh of apples contains 1.43 per cent. of albuminoids, while the dry matter of potatoes has 8.54, and pumpkin 17.32 per cent. of albuminoids. From these facts two interesting conclusions are to be drawn. First, the small amount of nitrogen explains at least one reason for the low value of apples for feed and for manure, and, second, to make economical fodder from apples or pomace, food rich in nitrogen should be added. In this way not only the sugar, but also the pectose, of which apples are largely composed, may be economically utilized as food.

Dressing Sheepskins.

To dress a sheepskin with the wool on, scrape the flesh from the skin and wash in soap and water; then spread the skin wool downward and sprinkle thickly over the flesh side a mixture of equal parts of alum and salt, finely powdered. Fold the skin and roll it up tightly, and let it lie a week. Then open it and rub it with a piece of chalk and a piece of pumice-stone alternately until it is soft and dry, pulling and stretching it meanwhile to make pliable.

A New Capitalist.

He didn't look as if his pockets held fifty cents, but a rich man has a right to dress as he chooses. He loafed up Griswold street until he saw the right sort of a face, and then he asked: "Can you show me a bank?"

"Yes, sir, three doors below, or just across the street, or right back there."

"Thanks. I'd like to put some money in some bank, but I'm a little afraid of banks. I always did prefer a note of hand to a bank."

The citizen pricked up his ears and asked: "You have some money to lend, have you?"

"A trifle," was the answer. "Do you know of anybody who'd like to take some and give me a note for a year at seven per cent.? I think of going to Mexico for a while."

"Let's see!" mused the citizen, "I don't know but I'd take some myself."

"Lemme git a drink, and then we'll talk," said the stranger.

"Yes, certainly; come on," replied the citizen, and the two went into a basement. Drinks were ordered by the citizen, one after another, until his shinplasters felt lonely. He said he could make good use of a few thousand dollars for a year, and some of his friends might also take a few thousand more. The stranger put down gin, whisky, lager and brandy until his legs gave out. The citizen laid him on a bench and tried to sober him, but the fellow went dead asleep while they were trying to force vinegar down his throat. The barkeeper said he was an old loafer, and a policeman was sent for to take him to the station. When they got him down there and searched him, they found four cents, a brass backed comb, and a doorkey in his pockets, and the citizen who wanted to borrow a few thousand dollars went to see if the mail had come in.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Gen. Hawley says that an advertisement in New York papers for three hundred men to be employed by the commission during the Centennial exhibition is a fraud. The applicant is requested to forward twenty-five cents to an "employment agency" for particulars.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The House committee reported adversely on the extension of the patent of A. B. Wilson for sewing machines. As the sewing machine companies will cease paying a royalty as soon as the patent expires, the price of machines will be considerably lessened.... Ex-Treasurer Sooy, of New Jersey, who has been on trial for appropriating State funds, was found guilty by the jury.... The bill to admit New Mexico was passed by the Senate.... A bank clerk in Brussels, Belgium, embezzled $1,200,000.... Japan has declared war against China, and blockaded the ports of Corea. The internal revenue authorities have sued the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company for $300,000, unpaid taxes and penalties.... The War department has ordered the military commander in Texas to prevent revolutionary expeditions into Mexico, and to disarm and arrest all troops who cross to our side.... A tornado swept through the town of Hazle Green, Wis., destroying twenty-six houses and damaging many other buildings. The falling buildings killed nine persons outright, and broke the limbs and otherwise injured a number of others.

The boiler of the Egyptian steamer Sammanoud exploded at Suez and twenty-four men were killed.... Pedro Varela has resigned the presidency of Uruguay.... Ljubobratich, the insurgent leader of Herzegovina, was arrested on Austrian territory.... Mrs. Tamma and her eighteen-month-old child, of Baltimore, were so terribly burned while kindling a fire with kerosene that they died shortly after.... At a meeting of the ticket agents of the country, it was decided to reduce the railway fares to the Centennial from all the principal points.... The little town of Sarcoxey, Mo., was almost demolished, and two persons were killed and twenty wounded by the tornado which did so much damage at Hazle Green. Four houses were blown down and three persons were killed in the town of Hasson. The damage inflicted on barns, sheds, fences, crops and timber is immense. Daniel Drew, the noted New York speculator, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, his liabilities being placed at $600,000. His charitable endowments are all stated to be secured by mortgages.... Masked burglars entered the house of James Crosby, near Farmer Station, N. J., and at the muzzle of a revolver made him open his safe, from which they took $20,000 in bonds and $10,000 in silverware and jewelry.... A landslide in the little German town of Caub, on the Rhine, buried eight houses and caused the death of twenty-six persons.... The Prince of Wales has left Bombay for England.

The telegrams of one day bring intelligence of the following suicides: Patrick Calahan at Salmon Falls, N. H., by drowning; Mrs. Ella F. Clark, of Mechanics Falls, Me., by shooting, because her husband, from whom she had been divorced, refused to live with her; Ezra P. Stevens, of Rockland, N. Y., by hanging, for fear of arrest for illegal voting; Leopold King, of New York, by taking prussic acid; Mrs. Robert Pearsalls, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by hanging; Hiram Underwood, of Swanzy, N. H., by hanging; Mrs. Geo. Clark, of Woodville, Ont., by hanging.... It is now considered certain that fourteen lives were lost by the burning of the Norwich (Conn.) poorhouse. Five of the inmates were wounded, two fatally, by jumping from windows.... An Abyssinian army attacked a camp of Egyptian soldiers at Goodrah, and was defeated. The next day they made another attack, and were again defeated, losing King Kassa, the grand vizier, six chiefs, and five thousand men.... The Austrian authorities arrested the insurgent leaders, Ljubobratich, Petrowich, Fosila, and Cesari at Vigrani, a village on the Dalmatian frontier, near Imoschi.... The Mississippi Senate, by a vote of thirty-two to four, has found Lieut.-Gov. Davis guilty of the charges as brought in the articles of impeachment.... George F. Morris, aged seventeen, shot and killed Thomas Leon at Pacific Place Ark., to prevent him from killing an invalid. Morris surrendered himself, was tried and the killing justified.... Ex-Treasurer Sooy, of New Jersey, was sentenced to prison for three years.... Dr. Aquileo Parra has been declared president of Bogota by the Congress of that republic.

The Abyssinian army has suffered irreparable losses, and the Abyssinian king has asked for peace.... New Hampshire was carried by the Republicans by about one thousand majority; both branches of the legislature are largely Republican. There was considerable excitement, but no disturbances, notwithstanding the fact that an unusually large vote was polled.... The Senate voted to restore the President's salary to $25,000.... Samuel Downing's residence at Salmon Falls, N. H., was destroyed by fire, and his blind mother perished in the flames.... Michael McConnell was hanged at Hamilton, Ont., for the murder of Nelson Mills. He died asserting his innocence of a purpose to do murder.... There is a deficit of $2,500 in the accounts of John H. Magee, treasurer of Ottawa county, Ohio.... By the caving in of a drain at Toronto, Can., two laborers were suffocated.... Heavy gales prevailed throughout France, England and Germany, and an immense amount of damage was done, the telegraph lines suffering especially. Shipping disasters occurred all along the coast.... Commercial circles of New York city were considerably startled by the announcement of the closing of the national bank of the State of New York, with a deficit of $1,300,000. The loss, which falls on the stockholders, is due to mismanagement.... Three men were crushed in a boarding house by a snow slide at Ophir, Utah.

Gen. Gideon Pillow's residence, near Memphis, Tenn., was sold at bankrupt sale for $25, and immediately presented to Mrs. Pillow. The place was worth $4,000, but there was no competition.... Peko Paulovich, with a force of 1,550 insurgents, attacked 2,200 Turks at Muratovizza, and only 700 survived.... Wm. Ross, of Otter Creek, Ind., stole two bushels of wheat to keep his family from starvation, but when he heard the matter had been laid before the grand jury, he committed suicide, leaving a wife and eight children.... In the recent battle between the Abyssinians and Egyptians the former numbered about 60,000 and the latter 20,000. As the king sued for peace, the khedive sent dispatches, and it is generally considered that the war is over.... C. B. L. Fellows, mayor of Ottawa, Canada, is dead.... In consequence of excesses by Turkish troops on the border, the Servian troops have been sent to the frontier.... A letter from Mazatlan, Mexico, says the revolutionists are gathering in that neighborhood, and securing arms, horses and recruits.... The Japanese-Corean difficulty has been satisfactorily settled.... Senor Latorre has assumed the direction of the Uruguayan government.... The rinderpest has attacked the cattle in the neighborhood of Yeddo, Japan.... The emperor and empress of Brazil are on their way to this country to travel in their private capacity.

Queen Victoria will shortly visit Germany in her private capacity, traveling incognito.... The English ship Great Britain, Capt. Chilcott, sailed from Doboy for Liverpool, and shortly afterward encountered unusually tempestuous weather, during which the vessel became waterlogged. The captain and crew then took to the boat, in which they suffered so terribly from hunger that when three of the men died the remainder fed on their bodies. The boatload was finally rescued in an exhausted condition. Four of the crew had died from exposure and eleven from drowning.... The Italian minister of public instruction has ordered the university styled the Vatican university to be closed, it being an illegal establishment.... A locomotive and eight cars on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad went through a bridge over the Merrimack river, destroying a great deal of property. The engineer was killed and a number of the train hands injured.... By the capsizing of the British ship Edmonda, from Port Royal, S. C., for Greenock, the captain and twelve of the crew were drowned.... The Cuban yacht Octavia has been captured by the Spanish gunboat Cortes. She had on board munitions of war for the Cubans.... Joseph Strauss, president of the New York Alsace-Lorraine society, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, on account of monetary troubles.... Protection was defeated in the Canadian Parliament.... Gen. George L. Cooke is the Democratic nominee for governor of Rhode Island.... The Congressional appropriation bill saves $1,459,455 in salaries.... Henry Astor, of Poughkeepsie, one of the famous Astor family, was sued by a father for marrying his little girl by striking her, and the jury found a verdict for $10,000 against Mr. Astor.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The amendments proposed by the committee on Territories, providing that the laws of the United States shall be applicable to the new State when admitted; that it shall constitute one judicial district, fixing the salary of the district judge, marshal, attorney, etc., were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, introduced a bill to limit the jurisdiction of heads of departments in regard to allowance of claims. Referred to the judiciary committee.

It provides that no claim against the United States in any executive department, after being finally "considered and rejected" by the head of that department, shall be subsequently considered or allowed in whole or in part by the head of that department; but if presented again may be referred to the court of claims. It also prohibits the consideration and allowance by the departments of any claim that accrued more than two years before the presentation, providing that such claims must be referred to the court of claims, if within the limits prescribed by section 1,061 of the revised statutes. It is made the express duty of the accounting officers of the treasury to examine and pass upon the legality and amount of each claim recommended for payment, as fully and completely as if no such recommendation had been made.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, the bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 was taken up. Without debate the question was put, and the bill was passed by a vote of twenty-six to twenty. Messrs. Conkling, Logan and Morton, Republicans voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be requested to furnish for the information of the Senate the annual product of gold and silver in the United States from 1845 to 1875, inclusive; also the amount of gold and silver in other parts of the world for the same years, and an estimate of the gold and silver in the United States at the present time.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, the following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of Alabama, prohibiting contributions from officers and employees of the government for political purposes.

Mr. Riddle (Dem.), of Tennessee, allowing three months pay to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war.

Mr. Landers (Dem.), of Indiana, to allow twenty days' vacation, with pay, to all government employees to attend the Centennial celebration.

Mr. Fort (Rep.), of Illinois, to reorganize and consolidate the Territories, and to provide for their speedy admission as States.

Mr. Brown (Rep.), of Kansas, granting the right of way to all railroad companies through the Indian Territory.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, to exempt persons engaged in the postal service from military duty and from jury service.

Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee, reported back the Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill which were concurred in.

Mr. Hunton (Dem.), of Virginia, from the judiciary committee reported a resolution calling on the attorney general for copies of all letters, telegrams, and papers asking for the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado. Adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to supply the deficiency in the currency printing and engraving bureau of the Treasury department, and for the issue of silver coin in the place of fractional currency. The bill appropriates $164,000, and directs the secretary of the treasury to issue silver coin in the redemption of all the fractional currency outstanding. Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the appropriation committee, explained and advocated the bill. He said there was no question as to the absolute necessity for the appropriation for reprinting mutilated and worn greenback currency. The substitution of silver for fractional currency had been resorted to by the committee as a measure of economy. On the latter point he sent to the clerk's desk and had read an argument prepared by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, a member of the committee, but who was unavoidably absent. The estimate in this paper is that $20,000,000 in silver coin will furnish all the small currency needed and allow one-third of the amount to be hoarded without causing scarcity. It estimates the annual cost of printing fractional currency at over five per cent. of the amount in circulation, and gives the figures of such cost at $1,417,745. Considerable discussion followed for and against the resolution.

Romance and Divorce.

In the English divorce court Sir J. Hannen has commenced the hearing of a petition by Mr. Hubert Smith, a solicitor and author of "Tent Life in Norway," who in 1874 married a gypsy girl under very romantic circumstances, for a divorce from his wife.

Mr. Hubert Smith said he resided in the county of Salop, and had some property in the neighborhood of Bridgnorth, and for many years he had been interested in the gypsies. A tribe encamped on some of his property, and his wife was one of them. In 1860 she was nearly sixteen, and he went with her and some of the tribe to Norway. On their return he became engaged to his wife. In the beginning of the next June he again went to Norway with Esmeralda Lock and her brother Zobenion, and in March, 1874, he took Esmeralda to Christiana, and then to the house of a Norwegian lady and gentleman. He returned to England, and in the June succeeding he went to Norway again, and from there to a place on the south coast, where it was arranged that they should be married, but there was a question about the respondent not having been confirmed. It was then arranged that there should be a civil marriage, and this took place before the proper official. Two Norwegian gentlemen affirmed that there was no impediment. Witness placed a ring on his wife's hand and she placed one on his. Esmeralda had a very bad temper, and this and some more serious matters caused the application for divorce.

ALL ABOUT BUTTER.

The Immense Amount Used in the United States—Some Interesting Figures.

The United States National Butter and Egg Association held a convention at Davenport, Ia. Some of the statistics offered before the association are certainly startling, and would stamp us as the most extravagant people on the face of the globe. It appears that we consume annually, for table and culinary use, 1,460,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $420,000,000, our annual exportation being only 15,000,000 pounds. These figures, however, are palpably and demonstrably incorrect. In the first place, the value of the supposed product is put at an average of thirty cents per pound, whereas the average of all the butter in the country, delivered here in New York in packages fit for shipping, would not fetch near so much. Taking the country through, and having a due regard for quality, fifteen cents per pound on the spot is a high average for butter the year round. Nor can the consumption be put at as high a figure as set forth above. In 1870, according to the census, the butter product of the country was 460,000,000 pounds. This was produced from 8,935,000 milch cows, giving an average yield of a little over fifty pounds a cow, or an average of one and one-half pounds per cow per week for eight months in the year. Those who are acquainted with the average dairying of the country, outside the special dairy districts, will admit that these figures are not much under the actual product. The increase of milch kine from 1860 to 1870 was less than 500,000. Of course the war had much to do with diminishing these figures. The increase from 1850 to 1860 was 2,000,000. But "milch" cow is not always a positive designation, and we would prefer to come at an average in another way. The class of cattle in 1850 was stated at about 9,000,000, in 1860 at 14,700,000, in 1870 at about 13,500,000. The ratio of milch kine to other cattle is about constant for each decade in the population of four to seven nearly. Undoubtedly we have been busily restoring our herds since 1870, and we must have now at least 15,000,000 other cattle, which would give about 9,000,000 milch kine. Supposing that the yield of butter per cow has been improved so that the annual average is seventy-five pounds, we have then an annual gross product of 675,000,000 pounds, worth $160,000,000. Upon this basis our annual consumption of butter, export allowed for, is a fraction less than sixteen pounds per capita, or one third of a pound per week. This is an ample allowance; it is even an extravagant one, when it is considered that one-half of our entire population lives in towns, produces no butter, and must buy it at an average retail price of about twenty five cents a pound—that is to say, fifty cents per week for each family of six persons. There is no doubt but that with the practice of a little better husbandry and a little more economy in rural neighborhoods, our butter for export could be increased to the amount of 200,000,000 pounds and $50,000,000 be thus added to the annual income of the country.

It is a mistake to believe that young men do not heed wise counsel. The town records show that about seventeen years ago a gentleman named his daughter Caressa, and we have no doubt that some good young man is to-day striving and straining to follow that advice.

Poor Organs.

The following from the *New York Christian Advocate*, written by its editor-in-chief, Dr. Currie, some years since, is yet more true to-day than when it was written; as the popularity of the instrument has extended, the number of incompetent makers has increased. There are now few articles in reference to which the public is more deceived and imposed upon than in parlor or cottage organs. This is attested by the thousands of such instruments now standing utterly useless, all over the country, which are but a few months or years old:

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS.—As usual in such cases, the new and large demand for these instruments has induced a great number of persons to engage in their manufacture, some of whom are quite unequal to the business they have undertaken. It requires something more than the mechanical skill of the artificer in wood and iron to make and prepare for use a musical instrument; and yet some have evidently brought nothing else to their aid in the business. The result is that the country is becoming filled with inferior and defective instruments. Large sums of money are expended for valueless articles, and the people are defrauded of their needed musical education. The evil is intensified by the fact that these inferior instruments are, on account of their inferiority, most industriously urged upon the public. Because they cannot compete with better ones in the open market, they are pressed upon the public by direct solicitations; and because they offer larger commissions, they are those most commonly offered by agents and hawked by peddlers. And as most purchasers are unable to judge of the relative merits of these things, the inferior articles are often bought when better ones are desired, and would be cheerfully paid for.

Induced by these considerations, we have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellencies. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers, and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools, and families have been compared, all of which with singular unanimity concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our own previously formed convictions. * * * We have written these things without solicitation from any one, and without the knowledge of those whose pecuniary interests we may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object we have sought especially to promote, and in that interest we have prosecuted our inquiries, and now we record our convictions.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Serious Floods.

Much damage has been caused in Germany and Hungary by the recent overflowing of the rivers. The provinces of Saxony and Silesia were affected with special severity. The Elbe broke through dams and dykes near Magdeburg, Kalbe, and Wittenberg. The Vistula overflowed its banks near Pless in Silesia, and inundated the country for miles around. Great numbers of the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety in flight. Entire districts in Posen were flooded, and in the city of the same name many persons were drowned. The empress of Germany has visited Magdeburg since the floods to preside at a meeting of the women's relief association, and the Diet will be asked to make an appropriation for the sufferers. In Hungary fifty five villages near the border were nineteen feet under water, and the new city of Pesth in ruins. The emperor and empress of Austria have sent 60,000 florins for the relief of the sufferers.

An old lady was in the habit of talking to her friends in a gloomy, depressing manner, presenting only the sad side of life. "Hang it," said one, after a long and somber interview, "she wouldn't allow that there was a bright side to the moon!"

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

See notice Family Bitters.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	10½	@	13
Common to Good Texans	08½	@	09½
Milch Cows	50 00	@	80 00
Hogs—Live	08¾	@	08¾
Dressed	10¾	@	11
Sheep	00	@	05
Lambs	6 00	@	9 00
Cotton—Middling	12½	@	13
Flour—Extra Western	5 10	@	5 60
State Extra	5 30	@	6 0
Wheat—Red Western	1 16	@	1 25
No. 2 Spring	1 26	@	1 26
Rye—State	85	@	91
Barley—State	70	@	1 03
Barley—Malt	97½	@	1 41
Oats—Mixed Western	40	@	48
Corn—Mixed Western	62½	@	61½
Hay, per cwt	85	@	1 03
Straw, per cwt	50	@	1 10
Hops 75's— @18 olds	04	@	08
Pork—Mess	23 87½	@	22 87½
Lard	13¼	@	13¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	28 00	@	28 00
No. 2, new	15 50	@	15 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 25	@	6 01
Herring, Scaled, per box	18	@	28
Petroleum—Crude .08½@08¾	Refined,		14¾
Wool—California Fleece	19	@	28
Texas	28	@	28
Australian	25	@	28
Butter—State	24	@	4
Western Dairy	25	@	27
Western Yellow	22	@	27
Western Ordinary	16	@	18
Pennsylvania Fine	—	@	—
Cheese—State Factory	07¾	@	14
State Skimmed	04	@	07
Western	08¾	@	12
Eggs—State	15	@	16½
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 37	@	1 57
Rye—State	91	@	8
Corn—Mixed	68	@	64
Barley—State	84	@	84
Oats—State	38	@	60
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 00	@	9 75
Wheat—No 1 Spring	1 65	@	1 56
Corn—Mixed	53	@	53
Oats	33	@	40
Rye	76	@	76
Barley	1 00	@	1 00
BALTIMORE.			
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Rye	75	@	78
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Oats—Mixed	45	@	46
Petroleum	08¾	@	06¾
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Beef Cattle—Extra	06¾	@	07
Sheep	05	@	07½
Hogs—Dressed	12½	@	14
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 62½	@	6 60
Wheat—Red Western	1 12	@	1 11
Rye	60	@	61
Corn—Yellow	58	@	59
Mixed	16	@	56
Oats—Mixed	40	@	41
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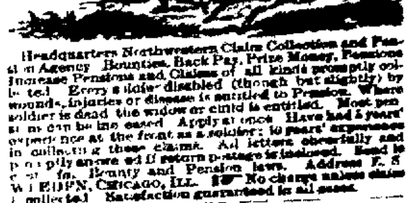

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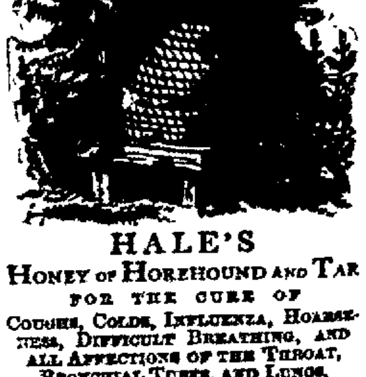

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